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Arctic, the author tells the story of Arctic enterprise from the first visitors in northern seas and lands to the present time. It is a bird's-eye view of the subject, agreeably presented, usually accurate, with emphasis on the most important and interesting facts. The excellent compilation is marred to some extent by a considerable number of small blunders that may easily be corrected. It is strange that the highest north of Lockwood and Brainard is not mentioned in the account of the Greely Expedition, though referred to in the pages devoted to Peary; also that Peary's highest north in the western hemisphere in 1902 is not mentioned in the text, though recorded on the map. Most of the illustrations are reproduced from fine photographs, of which Peary contributed a large number. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper.

The Khedive's Country. The Nile Valley and its Products. Edited by G. Manville Fenn. 180 pp. and 27 illustrations from photographs. Cassell & Co., London and New York, 1904.

The book tells of the capabilities of the soil in Egypt and how agriculture in all its branches is carried on. Much of the information was derived from the superintendent of the Khedive's agricultural estates, who has spent years in studying the problems of irrigation, reclaiming lands, forming model farms and experiment stations, and improving live stock. He told of many things that are not seen by the casual visitor. The extent of land under cultivation is greatly increasing, and the Government has established a college at Ghizeh to instruct the sons of native landowners and of the working fellah class in more advanced agriculture and the best modern ways of farming. Many of the modern agricultural implements and machines have recently been introduced. There is no doubt that the Egypt of the future will vastly surpass the present in productivity.

Old and New Architecture in Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan. By O. Olufsen, First Lieutenant in the Danish Army and Chief of the First and Second Danish Pamir Expeditions. Folio. Twenty-six Plates, with descriptive letterpress. Copenhagen, 1904.

During the Pamir scientific expeditions led by Lieut. Olufsen in 1896-97 and 1898-99 his party travelled extensively in Transcaspia, Khiva, Bokhara, and Turkestan. The opportunity was improved to take photographs and drawings of old and new architecture. Selections of this material have been finely reproduced for this volume. The text explains that the glazed tiles and tiled mosaic

adorning the walls, domes, minarets, palaces and sepulchres whose delicate and beautiful ornamentation are shown in the plates are rarely found in dwellings, as private persons could not afford to indulge in such luxuries. The tiles are principally used in mosques, madrasas [schools], and mausoleums. When art flourished it was employed first and foremost in the service of religion, in order to give the devotee the idea of something exalted far above every-day things. The descriptions of the tiling, faience, wood carvings, and other ornamentation illustrated in the plates are instructive and interesting; and the volume should help to attract attention to the art of this portion of inner Asia, whose ancient history and culture are still so little known.

Handbook for East Africa, Uganda and Zanzibar, 1904. pp. 223.
Printed at the Government Printing Press, Mombasa, British
East Africa Protectorate, 1903.

Like many handbooks relating to the newer parts of the world, this little volume is packed with information of interest to those who watch the progress of pioneer development. It sketches the history of the East Africa and Uganda Protectorates; gives lists of all officers who are serving or have served there; tabulates commercial information; describes the ports; shows the progress during the previous year in the public works; gives the time of the arrival of trains, the fare, and the height above sea-level for all stations on the Uganda R.R. from Mombasa to Victoria Nyanza, and also prints the game laws and much other information. A very good idea may be obtained from such compilations of the progress that is being made in regions that are just coming within range of civilizing influences.

Japan. Das Land der aufgehenden Sonne einst und jetzt. Nach seinen Reisen und Studien geschildert von Dr. Joseph Lauterer. vii. and 407 pp., 108 Illustrations, a Map, Bibliography and Index. Second Edition. Otto Spamer, Leipzig, 1904. (8.50 marks.)

A popular book on Japan, but written on a different plan from that of travel-books. It is not filled with the impressions of a casual observer, but is the work of a practising physician, who has lived long in Japan and knows the language and the people. An historical section, occupying nearly half the book, is devoted largely to the influences and tendencies that have shaped Japanese civilization, to the exclusion of dry details relating to military campaigns